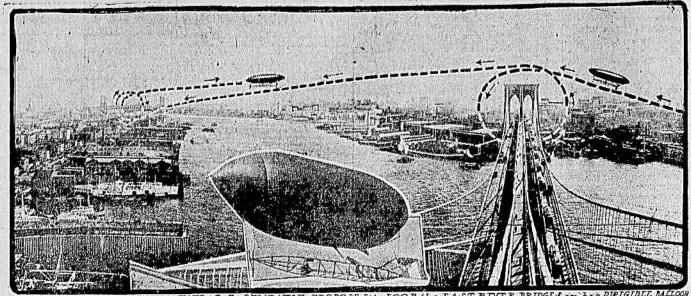
PERILOUS TRIP TO BE MADE BY WEST VIRGINIA AERONAUT



WEST VIRGINIA MAN WILL LOOP BRIDGES IN AIRSHIP

Devotees of Perilous Sport Much Interested In Daring Trip Soon to Be Made by G. L. Bumbaugh In His Balloon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, April H.—The recent announcement that G. L. Bumbaugh, a Charleston, W. Va., aeronaut, will loop the big bridges spanning the East Hiver being bridges spanning the East Hiver being bridges spanning the East Hiver between New York and Brooklyn in a diligible balloon, has aroused great interest among the devotees of the perilous sport in this country. It will be the first effort at accomplishing a feat of the kind on so ambilious a scale. Santos-Dumont has sailed around the Elifel Tower and other lofty places at Paris, but has never attempted to circle a horizontal structure, such as a bridge.

Mr., Bumbaugh has made the experiment in a smaller way, and he is connectically active to the difficulty of the feat, and does not that has stood the most rigid test as to dirigibility. He has selected the Knassaulten around the Elifel Tower and other lofty places at Paris, but has never attempted to circle a horizontal structure, such as a bridge.

Mr., Bumbaugh has made the experiment in a smaller way, and he is connected to success in this greater undertaking. Nevertheless, he is sensible of the difficulty of the feat, and does not taking. Nevertheless, he is sensible of the difficulty of the feat, and dees not ta

1859, he little dreamed of the vast store houses of wealth he had opened up to

yet by a gradual process of evolution it has become a legitimate and success-ful business, giving employment to hun-dreds of thousands of men and provid-

to take advantage of their opportunities.

The Pennsylvania field was developed in various sections until at one time it

yleided over 100,000 barrels a day. Then came Ohio, California, Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Joulsiana, with a recently opened fleid in Illinois and some fairly well-defined prospects in Missouri, The India production of the India production of the India production of the India production.

Illinois and some fairly well-defined prospects in Missouri. The total production to-day is approximately 200,000 barrels and yet it is not sufficient to meet the demands from consumption, with the result that the principal buyer, the Standard, is invading Russla-having loaned money to the Czar in return for concessions in Baku field and it is compelled to draw on its reserve stock of crude in order to supply the want for refined.

refined.
Each of these fields has its distinct characteristics. The best burning oils are refined from the Pennsylvania pro-

are refined from the Pennsylvania product, whilst the Colorado yield is almost a natural lubricant and commands the highest price. California, Texas and Louisiana oils have an asphaitum base and are difficult to "treat," but the other oils, generally speaking, have a paraffine buse and are rich in the two most valuable products of distillation, nepthas and lubricants. The Ohio field has the largest daily production, or about 75,000 barrels a day, and has the additional advantage of being a territory which is the stellar of the second of the s

The Business of Producting,

MAKING OF PETROLEUM AND ITS MANY USES

Written for the Times-Dispatch.

Out of a thousand ordinarily well-posted and intelligent people, how many are there who can tell the origin and history of the many household and general articles with which they come in almost constant contact? We become so accustomed to these things and believe we know them so well that, actually, the world or the manifold benefits he was initiating for humanity, nor, did he dream of the Standard Oil Company, or conceive the possibility of a John D. Rockefeller. The Drake well pumped about fifteen barrels a day from a depth of sixty-five feet and its product was sold a from \$5.00 to \$5.00 a barrel, while in recent years wells at Beaumont. Texas, were estimated as flowing at the rate of 40,000 barrels a day with a price for the oil as low as two cents a barrel. Beaumont is now practically dead, whilst some of the wells first drilled in the Pennsylvania and Ohlo fields are still classed among the producers.

The history of petroleum reads like a romance, with occasional elemins of tragedy. At first, it was a wild speculation, a plaything for the gamblers, yet by a gradual process of evolution it has become a certifinate and successset of us forget or fall to learn what by are, where they come from or how by are made.

they are, where they come from or how they are made.

The average man may know that the first material of his outer clothing came from the wool on a sheep, but will be be able to tell you of the various processes by which this wool was first spun into thread, woven into cloth, dyed, patterned and finished? Most of us believe that the common tin can, so-called, is made of a solid sheet of tin, while as a matter of fact the material is a thin sheet of steel or iron covered with one or more coatings of tin and sometimes with a composition of tin and semetimes with a composition of tin and lead.

If you send your tin can to the grocer's, to be filled with kerosene oil, chn you impart to the juvenile and inquiring mind any definite information regarding the oil, what it is, whence it comes and how it is refined from the crude material, or petroleum? More than this, how many people, not including the specialists, can enumerate the manifold direct and by-products from the distillation of petroleum, or even imagine that this thick, black and often ill-smelling substance is transformed into a thousand and one agents for employment in the arts and sciences? This generation would be a back number without its oil and coals other instances, that our knowledge general we fall to make it specific, ten Colonel Drake "struck" the first



PERFECTLY DELICIOUS POSITIVELY BENEFICIAL

In Sozodont Tooth Paste are combined the antiseptic, alkaline and astringent properties of Sozodont Liquid and the smoothness of Sozodont Powder. Will not harden in the tube or decompose. Is positively free from acid and grit. Will not tarnish or scratch the enamel or gold work of the teeth. Sold in collapsible tubes at all stores. bined the antiseptic, alkaline

SENT FREE: "Alice Revisits II'on-derland," an amusing and attractive little story for the children. HALL & RUCKEL, New York City.

SCHOOLS.

Richmond Conservatory of . Music,

The Business of Producting.

The drilling outfit for a new well consits of a boiler and engine of from fifteen to twenty-five horse power, a derrick, walking-beam, sand-pump, hull wheel tools, and cable; the tools weigh about 3,500 pounds and the cable has a length in accordance with the estimated depth of the well, which may run to 2,500 feet. The well itself is a circular hole with a diameter, generally, of eight inches, and this hole is drilled through the rock until the lower voins of water are struck, when these veins are cased off with piping five and five-eights nehes in diameter, with a casing cap attached to the lower joint of the pipe for the purpose of shutting off the water. The operation of drilling is them continued through the solid rock until the oil sand is struck, the result being either a gusher, a gasser or a pumper of a varying capacity according to the thickness and richness of the sand. Quite often, the well is "shot" in order to discrease the flow; in other words, a torpedo, with nitro-glycerine as an explosive force, is lowered into the well and then fired, enlarging the hole at the bottom and opening up the sand. If the well is a pumper, tubing of two-inches diameter, with a check valve at the lower oil new hillow of the oil—is lowered into the well, while the pumping is done by means of sucker-rods fastened together by joints and straps. The oil is then pumped to the surface and run into the tank, when it is practically ready for the buyer, who is always on hand and ready with the cash.

When a territory has been sufficiently well developed to warrant the expense, the pipe line company will make connect. 505 East Grace Street,
FRANK E COSBY, "Director,"
All branches of music taught thoroughly, Board for out-of-town pupils secured in building. Open year round,
Catalogue upon request,

tions between the wells and its own tanks, some of which have a holding capacity of 60,000 barrels each and more. As soon as the well tanks are full, or

tions between the wells and its own tanks, some of which have a holding capacity of 60,000 barrels each and more. As soon as the well tanks are full, or whenever 'be owner desires to market his product, he notifies the pipe line office and an employe is dispatched to the well with instructions to gauge the tanks, determine the quantity by barrels and fractions and run it into the storage tanks. The owner is then given a run ticket, or a practical credit for the quantity of oil theren recorded, and this credit is entered on the company's books, so that it may be used at the convenience of the owner. The price for the oil is net at the wells, with the charge for running deducted, and when the owner wishes to sell all he has to do is to notify the pipe line office to that effect, when he receives a check in return. It is not necessary to say, perhaps, that these checks are never dishonored. In fact, they are current exchange when the pawee or endorser is known, As one producer put it the other day: "It's the pretitest business in the world. If you have the oil, you are certain of an income so long as the production lasts and all your sales are made for cash."

HOW OIL IS REFINED.

No one man is capable of describing all of the various processes by which the many by-products of percleum are manufactured, and the purposes of this article will be answered by giving a brief account of the manner by which kerosene or fourning oil is refined. Practically speaking, the crude oil is boiled, or, at least, the heat underneath the still is brought to a temperature sufficiently high to cause the crude oil to give off its vapor. This vapor is run through a goose-neck into a long series of pipes contained in a water-filled tans. The vapor is gradually cooled off and condensed, the first result being an absolutely white and almost transparent liquid of high gravity, classified as gasoline of various degrees or grades and being run from the tall-house int. separate tanks for each grade. After the gasoline and napthas are run off,

sene is pumped into tanks and is ready for barreling. The more commonly-used grades of kerosene range from what are technically known as "50 degree fire-test water-white" to a "70 degree nobel;" the latter grade is also known as export oil, but is quite generally shipped into the country districts of Virginia, the only State in the Union that does not have an ispection law as a means of prosection for the users of kerosene.

tection for the users of kerosene.

The use of kerosene does not necessarily involve any element of danger. When the right quality and properly handled, is provides a safe, economical and pleasand light may literally be said to constitute a means by which America has succeeded in Illuminating the world. Yet how many are there, outside of those now reading The Times-Dispatch, who know whence kerosene comes and how Yature and Science have joined forces in its production?

HARRIOTT CHABRETON.

Evils of Hasty Legislation.

Evils of Hasty Legislation.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—It is indeed deplorable to have errors cropping out in legislative enactments when it is too late to renedy them, and from what one reads in the public press, the last Legislature seems to have reaching the last last legislature procedure which its labors were performed. To begin, the session was but sixty days in length, and any one at all familiar with legislative procedure knows that it takes quite awhile to shape matters up for final action, so at the end of the first thirty days of this session only a moderate amount of bills had reached the calendar and a very small number enacted, perhaps not over ten per cent, though the session was half gone. From this time on bills commenced piling upon the calendars of the two houses, many being of general importance, were made special and continuing orders for certain days of the session, and until they were staken up and disposed of local offis were practically side-tracked, and within twen-



Talking of Hats---Knapp Felt de Luxa, the Commonwealth, York. These are the productions of a manufacturer who has been making fine Derbles longer than any other firm in this country. The new shipes in soft Hats this season are very catchy; let us show them to you.

NORMAN F. SHORT CO., Haberdashers and Hatters, 812 E. Main Street.

ity days of the close not more than lifteen or twenty per cent. of the new statules had been enacted, with special and continuing orders still holding the right of way and the calendars of the two houses resting under an avalanche of bills, which appalled the members having local as well as general matters they wished enacted, who could not do otherwise than hustle to get them through, seeing the pigeon-hole starring them in the face. Hence the legislative mill commenced to grind out laws as it never had before, and the enrolling clork all of a sudden found himself overwhelmed with passed bills to be enrolled into genuine acts, upon which were to appear the signature of the Governor, giving the date of approva, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, showing they had passed through their respective bodies. Of course the efficient and most cautious enrolling clerk, Judge W. S. Gooch, could not do mitch, if any, or the enrolling at this stage, nor did he have the time to carefully inspect, the work of others, as his time was fully taken up in indexing and paging the enrolled copies and taking them to the Senate and House for the signatures of the presiding officers and then to the Governor, hence, he had to call to his assistance many scribes in our tendance upon the daily sessions had call to his assistance many scribes to work enry and late to get the enrolled copies to the presiding officers in over enecessarily hastily compared, and it would be most wonderful if mistakes did not compare with his. The complete copies to the presiding officers in over enecessarily hastily compared, and it would be most wonderful if mistakes did not concettom with this law-making body, nothing has appeared more singulas to me, than the careless manner in which many intelligent members prepare their bills, when the very nature of the work calls for the most cautious care. This is one thing that gives trouble, next comes the printer, who will, in spite of all, make mistakes, as do the engrossing clerks, when they cierks, when they are rushed. Thus, many bills pass both branches of the Assembly, and reach the hands of the enriciling cierk in a very imperfect condition. When coming to his a few at a time, are properly corrected, but when amassing in bunches of fifty or an hundren at a time, to be enrolled within twenty-four hours, it is a physical impossibility to ferret out all the mistakes. All legislation should be drawn in good, terse English, too, but such is not always so; for we find bad grammar and poor syntax now and then in the acts of the General Assembly. In my opinion it would be well for future Legislatures to employ the services of two good persons who are masters of good English and familiar with the rudiments of law to compare the enrolled bills with the engrossed copy, to hunt out mistakes and correct bad phrascology, as well, as an ald to the enforcing committee and in the interest of perfectly worded statutes, free from errors.

Very truly,

Pulaski, Va.

JOHN T. LOVING.

Pulaski, Va. Very truly, Pulaski, Va. JOHN T. LOVING.

First Lutheran Church.

The Easter services in the First English Lutheran churches promises to be unusually interesting and attractive.

A chorus choir of twenty-five voices has been steadily rehearsing a special musically programme, and will render both services in a most creditable manner.

During the morning service confirmation will be administered.

The programme follows:

tion will be administered.

The programme follows:

Horning Service-Opening Hymn, "All Hall the Power of Jesus' Name" (Schrubsole); Responses by Choir; Gloria Patitol (C. E. Kettle); Gloria in Excelsis (Old Chant); Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-Day"; Hymn, "Angels, Roll the Rock Away" (C. E. Roper); Oriertory, Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen" (Adam Gelbel); Communion Service; Sanctus, from Bach; Agnus Del (Dr. Camldge); Nunc Dimittis (Joule).

At the evening service the anthem "L

Misses Carrie Brang, Airs, Eugene Walton, Holzbach, Pauline Koch, Ruby Holzbach, Madeline Kolbe, Grace Holzbach F. W. Schweszeman, Alma Schmidt, Birdie Schmidt, Flora Umlauf, Edna Umlauf, and Ruh Umlauf; Messrs, W. Stout, H. Greener, L. Franck, C. Holzbach, W. Umlauf, A. Schmidt, C. Wittel and W. Goode.

Richmond, Va., April 18, 1906.

To the Voters of Monroe Ward:

We have observed with pleasure that Mr. T. Frank Green has consented to stand for re-election to the Common Council, and heartily commond him to our fellow-voters in Monroe Ward. He was born and raised in the First precinct, in which he still lives, and has been serving in the Council for some months, having been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy made by the removal of Mr. James E. Cannon to Lee Ward. We know Mr. Green to be a man of invacancy made by the removal of Mr. James E. Cannon to Lee Ward. We know Mr. Green to be a man of integrity, energy and fine business, capacity. The active experience he has hed for many years in the real estate business, has made him familiar with the condition and needs of every section of the city. He is a man of progressive ideas and has had valuable thannels training, which eminently fits him to deal with the varied questions affecting municipal interests and to guard with intelligent care the franchises and funds at the disposal of the Council. We believe the whore city will be benefited by the services of Mr. Green and are satisfied that Monroe Ward could not secure a better representative. ter representative. EUGENE C. MASSIE,

EUGENE C. MASSIE,
JNO. C. HAGAN,
O. M. GASSER,
H. P. BECK,
ISAAC HELD,
ROLFE E. GLOVER,
RO. L. WINSTON,
HENRY HUTZLER,
DR. GEORGE F. BAGBY,
FAIRLIE P. COOKE,
LOUIS B. HATKE,
E. WINFERE, E. WINFREE, B. C. WHERRY, LITTLETON FITZGERALD, BENJ. B. VALENTINE.

MINERS WALKED OUT THEN WALKED BACK

Great Lakes Coal Company De cides Over Night to Sign New York Scale.

New YOTK SCAIC.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 14.—The 1.200
miners of the Great Lakes Coal Company, at Kaylor, Pa., who were called out
on sirike yesterday because the company
refused to sign the wage scale, returned
to work to-day, the scale having been
signed.

to work to-day, the scale having been signed.
Frank Feehan, who claims to be the legal president of the district miners, has arranged for a conference with the Pittsburg operators to sign the dead work scale. The conference will be held Monday morning.

It is reported, apparently on good authority, that Patrick Dolan and Urlah Bellingham will retire Monday in favor of the Feehan faction and that the old district officials will not make any move to prevent the Feehan faction from signing the 1903 wage scale with the operators.

Heard and Seen in Public Places

"I am afraid," said a farmer from the bright tobacco belt, "that much of this talk about reducing the tobacco crop in my section of the country, in order to bring the tobacco trust to terms, is merely talk, and is going to be mighty little practiced. In my judgment, the crop will be curtailed some on account of the scarcity of labor, but beyond this every tobacco farmer that I know anything about is doing his level best to make more of the weed than he did last year. Some years ago, when labor was more plentiful, the rule in my section was to plant 20,000 hills to the hand. By and by labor-saving machines came along and admitted of 25,000 hills to the hand. This year I am sure the farmers are putting in not les than 20,000 hills to the hand, with no cast-iron assurance that they with no cast-fron assurance that they are going to get the hands to work it at that ratio,"

A few weeks ago Justice Crutchfield fined a tóbacco store proprietor \$30 and costs for selling a small boy eigarettes in violation of the law. Al Fairbrother, the editor of that remarkable publication at Greensboro, N. C., called "Everything," commends the action of the "One John," but thinks he will have to go further before he works out a thorough reform. He says:

"The law prohibiting merchants from selling cigarettes to boys under fifteen years of age is often violated—but not so often as would be supposed from the number of knee-panty kids who suck the coffin-naffs. The way the game is worked

often as would be supposed from the unmber of knee-panty kids who suck the coffin-nass. The way the game is worked in this country is for the kid to give his nickel to a negro and ask him to buy the cigarettes. The negro collects two or three for his services—just like the honest miller takes toll from the grist—ki the kid gets what he wanted; the merchant has violated no law, and the negro is happy. And where be the wise man who could frame a law that would put a stop to this sort of business. Nowhere under the sun, and that is why the procession of kids grows larger and that is why cigarette making is often assailed by those who protect the youth. The man who smokes a cigarette generally fastens the habit on himself in youth. The cigarette habit is growing; the kids most all smoke 'em' now, and some of the recent disclosures in high and dizzy life in the great citles where they have gas and automobiles reveal the fact that women are also consuming many of the little rolls that lead to moral death. No doubt about the fact that youth should be protected, not only from cigarettes, but from all other vice; but how to frame a law that would catch that negro who levies toll for his labor—how can you catch him?"

Mr. John N. Ryland, who died at his

oatch him?"

Mr. John N. Ryland, who died at his hone, Farmington, King and Queen county, Monday morning, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, was undoubtedly the oldest graduate of Richmond College, and the oldest Virginian who attended the University of Virginia, Mr. Ryland, who was a brother of the late Dr. Robert Ryland, at one time the president of Richmond College, attended that institution in 1833 and 1834, graduating in the latter year. He then attended the University during the years 1835 and 1836, and probably graduated there in the latter year. It would be interesting to know who is now the oldest living graduate of those institutions.

It is said that Dr. J. B. Matthews, who

It is said that Dr. J. B. Matthews, who formerly lived in Manchester, who became a morphine flend, and who is now came a morphine flond, and who is now under sentence to serve eighteen years in the North Carolina penitentiary for killing his wife in Greensboro, has been entirely cured of the morphine habit since he has been in Jail. The Greensboro physician who has been attending him says that such a result could not have been accomplished had Dr. Matthews been out of Jail, but being deprived of his liberty and his consequent inability to

out of jall, but being deprived of his liberty and his consequent inability to get the drug except by a physician's order, that it was comparatively an easy matter to break him of the habit. A Richmond physician, commenting on these facts and statements yesterday, said:

"Well, that is probably true. I have no doubt, it is true, and simply proves what I have always contended, that the way to cure men of several of the troubles that afflict them is to put them in jult, where they can be managed strictly by the orders of the doctors. It is just as easy to cure a person of the morphine habit, or any other, habit, or almost any disease, as it is to cure a cold, if there were some way to force the patient to follow instructions. That can't well be done outside of jail."

Mr. Roosevelt's Religion.

Mr. Roosevelt's Religion.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I beg to say, you discussed recently, in an editorial, the probable future of President Roosevelt, and among other things, you stated that when his term expired, he would be in the prime of life (fifty-one years old), and that while it was impossible at that time to predict with any certainty his future plans, it was possible that he might have senatorial aspirations, but you thought a seat in the Senate would be too dull a place for a man of his streneous habits, and added as a possible alternative, that he might enter the ministry, and in that connection you said that, if there ever was a man thoroughly qualified for ministerial work. Theodore Roosevelt was that man that he never made a speech without preaching a good sermon; and you characterized him as being an intensely religious man. I had never before seen a statement from any source intimating or implying that Mr. Roosevelt was a religious man, and my impressions of his peculiar characteristics (the result of what I had read in the paper regarding his treneous life), was that he was a dare devil of a fellow, who neither feared God, nor regarded man, and who appeared oblivious to any religious influence of restraint. I had never before seen a statement from any source, bearing on his religious status, and you can therefore readily imagine my surprise when I learned, that you regarded him as a prospective D. W.M. H. P.

3019 Broud Street.

Argo Red Salmon, at 15c, per can, is cheaper than beefsteak at 10c, per pound, For sale by all grocers,



received. Five hundred dozen constitute the display. Many reasons why this is the best stock. See the Waists and you'll see the reasons why,

White Lawn Waists, tucked, buttoning in the back, Val. lace yoke, collar and cuffs trimmed with Val. lace, price

Tucked Waist, with pattern of blind embroidery in front, full sleeve, long cuff, trimmed with Val. lace, price \$1.98. Pine Muslin Walsts, trimmed in Val. lace, inserting and embroidery medal-lions, large, full sleeves, with deep tuck-ed cuffs; others with short sleeves, price 82.48.

Fine Muslin Waists, trimmed in German Val. Inserting and medallions; special value, \$2.08.

Dainty White Jap Silk Waists, Val. trimming, in yoke design, short sleeves, with Val. ruffles and cluster tucking in back, at \$3.48.

White and Black Jap Slik Waists, elaborately trimmed with Val. lace, in panel ffects, with ruffes of lace on edge, hort sleeves and Val. collar; special, are as

